



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

The Conservative primary election will be held in this city to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that every man within the Corporate limits, who is a Conservative in principle, and desires the success of his party, and the defeat of Radicalism, will submit to the little trouble and inconvenience to which he will be subjected by going to the polls. A large majority of the voters of Alexandria are Conservatives—not from any desire to hold office, not because they were old Whigs or old Democrats, but because they see and feel the evil effects that have resulted from the rule of the party now in control of the country, and who really believe that things have reached such a condition in National affairs that any change must be for the better. Now to secure that desirable change every legitimate effort should be exerted, and one of the most effective means to that end is to gain success in the skirmishes that precede the general engagement to take place next November; for many a man who reads this article well remembers with what confidence and spirit he went into a fight during the late war when stimulated by the excitement of previous victories, and with what evil forebodings he charged the enemy when depressed by anterior defeats. As the contest next November will be between a Democrat and a Radical, of course every man who belongs to the Democratic party will work from this time until after that election for the success of that party. There will be no trouble about the Democrats—we mean true Democrats—men who believe in Democratic principles and Democratic policy, for it is not possible that such a man can be found who is willing, by the assistance of negro votes, to break up his own party organization; but we understand there are some who have not yet gotten over their old antipathy to Democracy, who now contemplate assisting the Radicals to disrupt the Conservative party in the State by an entering wedge in Alexandria. Upon all such we would urge the importance, at this critical juncture, of subserving private feelings to the public good, and of adopting the wise policy of choosing the lesser of two evils. Let the well wishers of the city remember that if they keep away from the polls they ought not to complain of bad government, and recollect that good men cannot be elected unless they receive votes. With a large vote to-morrow the hopes of the Radicals will be dampened, and those of the Democrats and Conservatives be raised accordingly.

In their address to the country, issued by the gentlemen who lately met in New York to confer upon the political issues involved in the approaching Presidential campaign, they say "the man to be entrusted with the Presidency this year must have deserved not only the confidence of honest men, but also the fear and hatred of the thieves. He who manages to conciliate the thieves cannot be the candidate for honest men. Every American citizen who has the future of the Republic and the National honor sincerely at heart should solemnly resolve that the country must now have a President whose name is already a watch-word of reform; whose capacity and courage for the work are matters of record rather than of promise, who will restore the simplicity, independence and rectitude of the early administrations, and whose life will be a guaranty of his fidelity and fitness, a man at the mere sound of whose name even the most disheartened will take new courage, and all mankind will say, the Americans are indeed in earnest to restore the ancient purity of the government."

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday to discuss the late breaking out of the irrepressible conflict in Louisiana, and the result of it was that a dispatch was sent to General Augur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing him, on the requisition of the Governor, and if the local authorities are unable to preserve order, to give such aid as he may deem necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It is rumored that the Council of Ambassadors at Constantinople has agreed to recommend that all ladies of the Foreign Legations be sent on board men-of-war, in readiness to leave, in case danger continues. The Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople and others believed an outbreak was then imminent, and made a joint arrangement for the protection of their countrymen. All the Legations had men under arms. The French landed sailors for the protection of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. The Russians armed 2,000 Cossacks and the crews of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The British fleet was telegraphed for to come to Bessika Bay. The result of the conference is the resolution of the three Powers to ask the Sultan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms. These guarantees are adapted to the urgent programme, and involve the confirmation by the Sultan of a superintending commission appointed by the Powers. This scheme, if approved by the Western Powers, will be recommended to the Porte in a note. If the Porte makes the desired concessions, the scheme will be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. An attempt to conclude an armistice will precede these investigations. If the above project falls through in any of its successive stages, a conference of all the Powers will possibly be proposed. The excitement at Salonica is subsiding.

In Philadelphia, at half-past twelve o'clock this morning, a man and woman jumped into the Delaware, at Chestnut street wharf. The man, who gave the name of John Brown, and hailing from Jersey, was saved. The woman was drowned. Both were drunk, and both jumped into the river hand in hand. The most remarkable thing about the whole affair is that Brown says he never met the woman before last night.

CITY COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last night:

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 8:10 o'clock. Mr. Moore proposed to take a recess to allow the members to hear the discussion then going on in the Council Chamber.

Mr. McKenzie—Oh! we have nothing to do with that nonsense.

The appropriation bill coming up.

Mr. Smoot moved to increase the appropriation for pumps to \$300.

Dr. Johnson thought it should be \$1,000. He thought it of great importance to keep the pumps in order for the benefit of poor people. If persons outside the city got hold of the water company's stock they could put the water rate up to any amount.

Mr. McKenzie said \$1,000 was out of the question.

Mr. Smoot's amendment was carried.

The bill was then passed—ayes, 7; noes, 0.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the salary of the Commissioner of the Revenue be fixed at \$500.

Carried—ayes, 4; noes, 2.

Mr. Moore explained that having been on the committee, he felt bound to support the bill and vote for the amendment.

On the item fixing the salary of the Health Officer, Dr. Johnson said the Health Officer was useless, and that Mr. C. C. Barry had performed all the duties during the small-pox epidemic without pay. He moved to strike out the salary of the Health Officer. Carried.

Mr. Beach thought \$150 rather a large salary for keeper of the Town Clock, but after an explanation of the increase of the duties he withdrew his objection.

Dr. Johnson thought the office of Clerk of the Gas Works unnecessary, and that it should be consolidated with that of Auditor. Mr. George Bryan, when Clerk, had told him that both Superintendent and Clerk were unnecessary.

Mr. Smoot said the Committee on Light had the matter of abolishing the office of Clerk under consideration and would report before the election.

The bill was then passed—ayes, 7; noes, 0.

The resolution extending the time for removing the track from St. Asaph street was received from the Common Council.

Mr. Beach said the Common Council had so hampered the action of the committee, appointed, that it could do nothing. He offered a substitute, which will be found in the official proceedings.

Mr. McKenzie favored the substitute, and believed a large majority of the people wished it.

Mr. Moore reiterated his opinions expressed at the former meeting. He understood that the company would not accept the amended charter under any circumstances.

Mr. Beach said it would make no difference to the Council whether the company accepted the charter or not.

Mr. McKenzie spoke in favor of the resolution and deprecated any prejudice in the matter.

Mr. Beach was authorized to say that the company was prepared to move at once, if no arrangement could be made. They did not propose to remain whether or no, as had been stated.

Mr. Moore favored concurrence in the action of the Common Council.

Mr. Beach said that before the company could lawfully occupy the street between Princess and King streets they must have the consent of Council and then pay damages to the property owners. The consent of Council was one business, and the matter of damages was that of the company and the property owners.

Mr. Moore said the city would be liable for damages to the property owners. He would not oppose the twenty days however.

The vote being taken on each resolution separately.

Mr. Smoot opposed the declaration that the corner of the street was the place for a depot. He wanted the company to build a depot and switch off into it. He opposed that resolution. The vote being taken it was carried—ayes, 5; noes, 2.

The second, third and fourth resolutions were adopted without debate.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the Common Council be asked in regard to what disposition had been made of the bill requiring the placing of flagmen at railroad crossings.

Dr. Johnson having been dispatched as messenger for that purpose, returned and reported that the bill was in the hands of a committee.

The Board then, at 9:15 o'clock, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the Common Council, at the adjourned meeting last night, were of an unusual character, but seemed to be most interesting to the audience, which filled all the available space outside the bar, and at the inner door-way.

Soon after the town clock struck eight, Mr. Latham took his stand at his seat, and said:

Mr. Clerk—I move that Mr. Beach be called to the chair.

Mr. Smoot, [taking the chair,] said there was a chairman already.

Mr. Latham—I asked the Clerk, sir, to put the question.

The President [Mr. Smoot]—Mr. Clerk, call the roll.

Mr. Latham—I protest against the call of the roll. There is no counsel here.

Mr. Smoot—The gentleman will take his seat, he is out of order; the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. Latham—I will not take my seat, I know my rights. I know the rights of this people, and I dare to maintain my rights, and will speak.

Mr. Smoot intimated that Mr. Latham might be heard at a subsequent stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Latham—When the gentleman vacates the chair and allows the Council to be properly organized I will take my seat.

The Chair—Mr. Clerk, call the roll.

Mr. Latham—Mr. Clerk I object to the call of the roll. This Council is not organized.

The Clerk began to call the roll, and Mr. Latham continued to speak. The voices of the Clerk and Mr. Latham did not chime, and the duty was discordant.

The President—Call the roll.

Mr. Latham—I will not submit to anything of the kind.

The Clerk calling Mr. Moore, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Harlow, [Mr. Latham chiming in,] at a loud tone, "I ask the Clerk to enter my protest against these proceedings."

The Chair—This Council can take action on the protest at the proper time.

Mr. Latham said this was not now a Council. He could show if an opportunity was given him that this was no organized Council. He failed he would make amends for all he had said.

The Chair—The Clerk will read the minutes.

Mr. Latham—I will not listen to the reading of the minutes. I wish—

The Clerk read the minutes of the meeting of last Tuesday.

Mr. Latham continued to speak during the reading of the minutes, saying "I can talk as loud as the Clerk." I protest—

The reading continued.

Mr. Latham—The members of the Board are not qualified to say whether these minutes are correct.

At the close of the reading Mr. Latham said that these were the minutes of the last legal meeting. Had he known they were the minutes of Tuesday he would not have objected. He supposed they were the minutes of the meeting of Saturday.

Mr. Latham continued contending that the meeting last Saturday night was illegal. He contended that he had never used improper

language until improper language was first used towards him. [Confusion.] He came here to pursue a certain course, and he intended to pursue it. He had asked a number of gentlemen what course ought to be pursued, but had told none what he intended to do. [Great confusion.]

Mr. L. urged that he could show that a gentleman, not now in the chair, had been elected President at the last meeting. He claimed to be a gentleman, equal to any one in the Board—well-behaved citizen. [Applause.] He was now here to assert his right, and he asked the opportunity to do so.

Mr. Smith said that the Council was in a state of chaos, and that the matter should be settled in some way.

The Chair—Mr. Clerk, is there any unfinished business.

Mr. Latham continued to protest.

The Chair—You will come to order.

Mr. Latham—When you get me to come to order let me know it.

The Chair—If this chair is improperly occupied it should be occupied until the question is decided adversely.

After considerable discussion as to the proper method of procedure, Mr. Smith insisted that it was useless to stay here all night.

The chair then continued to call for the order of business. Mr. Latham continued to demand that Council should organize properly and hear him, and insisting that Mr. Smoot would not allow him to proceed or give an appellant an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Smoot responded somewhat to the effect, "not when he is a ruffian," "not to a ruffian," "not in a ruffian's way," or "not in a ruffianly way," there being considerable confusion, and the expressions being understood differently by different persons.

Mr. Latham—"Nor if I am to be presided over by a dog."

Mr. Smoot—"You deserve no better officer."

Mr. Beachman rose to a question of order and said that no gentleman appeared Mr. Latham more than he did, but no one appreciated more the dignity of this Council, and a position here, but he must express his surprise at both Mr. Latham and the chairman; and he thought that both must see that the language used was improper. [Mr. Latham—Who did it first.]

He professed to be a gentleman and to know his gentleman ought to act, and as a member of a board he was unwilling to sit here and listen to this trade.

Mr. Smith urged that this was merely chaos. He hoped that some form of action would be devised by which business could proceed regularly. He thought it was best for a disinterested person to occupy the chair and he hoped Mr. Smoot would give way.

The chair said that now it was his time to speak. He defended the course he had taken since he occupied the chair. He regretted what was going on, and declared that he had not spoken of Mr. Latham as a "ruffian," but had said that he did not propose that things should be run "in that ruffianly way." He did not desire to bear the honor of the chair, but was not to be driven from it, and he added, "I question again whether I am your President or not must be settled in some other tribunal than this."

He then requested if it was shown to be the duty of Council that Mr. Smoot should vacate the chair would be content to do so.

Mr. Smoot responded that whenever a question of interest was introduced he would call some one man to the chair and debate the matter from the floor.

A resolution was then introduced declaring Mr. Smoot entitled to the chair, for which a substitute was offered declaring Mr. Latham the President.

Mr. Smoot then called Mr. Beachman to the chair.

Mr. Harlow supported the substitute urging that certainly the meeting on Saturday night was an invalid one, as it was called by Mr. Smoot before he had been sworn in.

Mr. Hopkins said this was the result which he had foretold. Had he been here on Saturday night he would have protested against Mr. Smoot taking the chair, believing as he did, that Mr. Latham had been chosen President. He had, up to this point, the meeting was called by the Mayor.

Mr. Beachman—How can that be, Mr. Hopkins? you signed the call for the meeting.

Mr. Hopkins—I did not read it, and I supposed it was addressed to the Mayor.

A member—What will we gain by this resolution.

Mr. Smith—A President.

Mr. Rishel—Perhaps two Presidents!

Mr. Smoot urged that it was a rule of Council that no reconsideration could take place after the meeting at which the vote was taken had adjourned. It was a rule of all legislative bodies that a ballot could not be reconsidered. As to the oral unanimous vote for Mr. Latham, that could be reconsidered, and was reconsidered, and as to the ballot, the Chair decided that six votes cast in the ballot were not sufficient to elect Mr. Latham.

Mr. Smoot received 9 and Hugh Latham 4, and the President [Mr. Beachman] decided that Mr. Smoot was elected. This decision it was now too late to reconsider. Mr. S. continuing, urged that there was no need of the President taking any other oath than that taken at the opening of the session of Council. Indifference to the opinion of some friends he had taken the oath a second time. He had witnessed at this meeting a scene which he hoped never to see again. Mr. Smoot then narrated the events which had occurred in the Council since the resignation of Mr. Shinn, and then commented with much freedom and acerbity upon the course of Mr. Latham in relation to this matter and his public course generally.

Mr. Latham responded, discussing the whole subject at length with his usual power. During his speech Mr. Smoot several times asked to interrupt him, but Mr. Latham said he had listened quietly while Mr. S. spoke and he did not intend to be interrupted.

Mr. Rishel once rose to correct Mr. L., who responded: "I will listen to you for I would like to hear you state point of order intelligently."

Mr. Rishel responded that he had made no point of order, but simply rose to correct a misrepresentation.

Mr. Evans fell in with urging that a majority vote was necessary to elect a President. He called attention to the provision of the charter which required the members of Council to elect a President even before they had themselves been sworn in.

Mr. Hopkins further discussed the subject, and other members expressed opinions, and at a late hour without having taken any action, the Board adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg, May 17.—One hundred and fifty armed negroes broke into a store about twelve miles west of Woodville, Mississippi, yesterday, and robbed it of all the ammunition, shoes, saddles, &c., contained in it. The Sheriff of the county hearing of the disturbance issued a proclamation commanding them to disperse, which order was disregarded. He summoned a posse and on coming up to the negroes again ordered them again to disperse. The negroes defied him and fired on the party. The fire was returned and a sharp skirmish ensued resulting in a victory to the posse. It is thought twenty negroes were killed and several wounded. No further trouble is apprehended.

Eighty-First Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Eighty-First Annual Council of the Diocese of Virginia opened this morning in St. Paul's Church at 10 o'clock, under favorable auspices. A large number of clergy and laity were present at the opening services, and notwithstanding the unfavorable look of the weather, a large number of spectators were in attendance.

The opening services began at the appointed hour, four clergymen, with the presiding Bishop, being in the choir. The morning service was read by Dr. Grammar. The Venite and Gloria Patri were well rendered by the choir, and the reading of the 531st chapter of Isaiah, in the firm, strong voice of the reader, was particularly impressive. Next followed the Te Deum, which the choir also rendered in its usual happy manner. Dr. Grammar's place at the desk was taken by Dr. Joshua Peterkin, who read the Litany and closing in prayer in his secular voice. The 99th selection of Psalms was then given out by Dr. Norton, the Rector, beginning "O, 'twas a joyful sound to hear."

The Bishop then read the Commandments and Collect for the day, and was followed by Mr. Hallihen, who closed the morning service. Notices for various meetings were then given out, after which followed the 17th hymn, commencing "To our Redeemer's glorious name." The singing of this hymn was heartily joined in by the clergy and people present, and was indeed inspiring in its effect.

Mr. Hallihen, of Staunton, delivered a sermon on the 24th chapter of Galatians, 20th verse: "The Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." The speaker preferred some one else to be in his position, but would invite the attention of the audience to a few thoughts before the communion. The main thought of the discourse was that God has a special love for each individual soul, a thought that mankind is both to receive, arising from wrong ideas concerning the nature of God, for man conceives of God as moved by like considerations as we are, for he is not moved by extent or material bulk, but God cares for the infinitely small as well as for the infinitely great, for He created all things, since there is no chance. The pattern of all things has ever been in the Divine mind, and He has perfect knowledge of the whole series of beings and of each being, and love for each. The incarnation then was for individuals, and when on earth the Incarnate God did good to individuals. This truth He taught by the parable of the Lost Sheep. It was not a score or more that claimed his love, but only one sheep. So then the atonement, if applied, must be applied to individuals, nay, the heart of the Gospel is God's personal love, but this love has ever been existent, though especially operative in Christ. Then each one can look up to our mighty Saviour and say, "My Lord and my God." "My God represents a necessity of nature. There can be no half giving of God's love, for He is incapable of imperfect, incomplete action. This was the truth that animated St. Paul's personal complete love of God to him. Further, this love takes the things of God and shows them to the sinner's heart. The soul should then strive to know the depth of God's love, and thus gain an insight into every word and act of our Lord; or everything then becomes personal and is taken to the individual heart. He can say that it was for his salvation that He came down from Heaven. Look at the Lord's love as exhibited by His conversation with the woman at the well—with a single individual whom He wished to save. His love has unexpressed interest by regarding it as spent for each single soul. This is not a sentiment, but a fact, a matter of soberness, else we would deny God's attributes. Men forget that the lamb was slain from the foundation of the world, and that it was through Him that all things were created, and that He, therefore, knows each individual man and so knows His sheep. Looking at the acts of our Lord as done for each one they possess a fresher and deeper interest. Yes, the words "It is finished," came home to the heart. We must conclude that He must have died to save one soul, and that He would have done it. This love of Christ is also continued as He sits at the right hand of God making intercession. The life of the believer is now hid with God in Christ, and He is ever receiving grace and strength and faith. To discharge His duties as high priest He must have dealings with the individual soul. And to do this further He established His Sacrament or the Lord's supper, and set His seat to it. How could He better show that He gave Himself for each individual believer? In this Sacrament His Body is given to each. But we must not think the text exhausted by the arguments or the high priesthood of Christ, but that love flows on forever. Nay, His followers shall be with Him, and go on and on in attainments, and in knowledge of God and our Saviour, and yet be infinitely far from sound the depth of God's perfections. We are taught that the life of the Son of God will be the great theme throughout the ages, and will awaken our love and gratitude. The thought that God loved each individual soul will be a constant theme for joy and exaltation.

After the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Educational Society and Diocesan Missions.

The Communion service was read by the Bishop, and when the 99th hymn, "My God and is thy table spread" had been sung, the Communion was administered to the delegates present.

The morning service closed at 12½ o'clock.

The Council was called to order by the President, Bishop Whittle.

The roll of members was then called by the secretary, Mr. Dashiell, and eighty-one clergy were found present.

The committee on credentials was then appointed by the President, consisting of Messrs. Hyland, Rogers, Powell and Harrison, which proceeded to examine into the credentials of delegates.

Among the delegates present we noticed Messrs. Peterkin and Dashiell, from Richmond; Messrs. Hows, Withers, Paul and Clark, from Petersburg; Kingsolving, Baylen, Slaughter, and many of other aged ministers of the church.

Many of the delegates, both clerical and lay, favoring a division of the State into two or more dioceses, will make efforts to have effect during the Council. From the notices given will be a meeting in Christ Church this afternoon. We see from the names attached to the notice that the business will be conducted with all earnestness and energy.

The committee on credentials reported at 2 o'clock, giving the names of 89 lay delegates. A quorum of both orders being present the President declared the house open for business.

On motion of Mr. Sprigg, the rules of order of the last Council were adopted with the exception that credentials of the lay delegates be handed into the secretary.

Dr. Norton moved that the Council meet at 9 o'clock and close at 2½, which was adopted.

There was a motion of Mr. Mason to devote one day's sitting to the subject of Diocesan Missions, but Mr. Huckle thought that Wednesday night's meeting might be devoted to that subject, and suggested this as an amendment, which was accepted.

Dr. Walker thought that it were better to have several addresses on Wednesday night than to have a general debate, and wanted to have a religious meeting rather than a session of the Council.

Mr. Dashiell wanted the usual order of special sitting to be observed, and Mr. Sprigg moved that the Council adjourn, which was carried, leaving matters as to meeting in statu quo.

Radical Ward Meetings.

The Radicals of the several wards in the city held their meetings last night to appoint delegates to represent them in the City Convention, which will meet on Friday, at Harmonie Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various municipal offices. Councilmen were to have been nominated in each ward, but that was done only in the 4th ward. Nominations in the other wards will be made at some future time—that is, after consultation with their Independent brethren. Below will be found a report of the proceedings in the various wards:

FIRST WARD.

The meeting in this ward was presided over by R. E. Fansill, and T. J. Brown was secretary.

The following were appointed delegates to the City Convention: Edward Evans, G. L. Sutton, T. L. Fansill, Henry Brown, William Edwards and John Lewis.

William Arnold and Gus Ramey were appointed alternates.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND WARD.

Larkin Patton was chairman in this ward, and F. L. VanAuker, secretary.

The delegates to the City Convention, appointed, were Jacob Banks, Marshall Kyer, F. L. VanAuker, Levi Potter, Henry Lewis and Larkin Lightfoot. Alternates, R. B. Clark, Geo. Hobday and James Washington.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday night next for the nomination of a Council ticket.

THIRD WARD.

The 31 ward meeting was held in the basement of the county court-house, and was called to order by J. McKenzie Ward, President of the Third Ward Republican Club, with A. B. Cupper, secretary, there being present about eighty-five persons.

Some discussion occurred as to whether persons who were not members of the Third Ward Republican Club should be allowed to take part in the proceedings, which question being decided by the chair in the negative, the members of the club proceeded to the election of delegates to represent the ward in the City Republican Convention, with the following result:

Delegates—Fenton Harris, R. C. Armstrong, Charles Jackson, H. S. King, J. McKenzie Ward, Randolph Thompson, R. P. W. Garnett, Henry Baney, Charles R. Grimes and Thomas Allen.

Alternates—George P. Douglas, Evans Brooks, Wesley Williams, Wm. Butler and Alfred Jones.

After the election of the above delegates the meeting resolved itself into a citizens' mass meeting, and the number present being augmented by the addition of some thirty or forty persons, it adjourned to the yard in front of the court-house, and was addressed by G. W. M. Simons and others.

FOURTH WARD.

J. H. Clager was called to the chair, and O. E. Perperer acted as secretary.

William Miller, R. L. McNeill, Edward Hughes, John Madala, A. W. Harris, Geo. Thompson and P. R. Evans were appointed delegates to the City Convention.

L. C. O'Neal was nominated for the Board of Aldermen; Edward Hughes, Paul R. Evans, Wm. Miller and Chas. Seales for the Common Council; O. C. Whittlesby for Magistrate, and James T. Burnett for Constable.

The delegates were instructed to vote in the convention to endorse the Independent candidates.

A resolution endorsing O. E. Perperer for Lieutenant of Police was lost.

The meeting then adjourned.

In the United States House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, while discussing the report of the Committee on Printing, administered severely upon the conduct of Mr. Clapp, the Government printer. Mr. Ballou arose and interrupted him, protesting that he would not sit idly by and allow Mr. Clapp to be assailed for crimes for which the evidence offered no justification. Mr. Singleton retorted, and incidentally spoke disparagingly of the Senator from Rhode Island, naming Senator Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing. This brought Gen. Garfield to his feet, and he made the point of order that it was not parliamentary for the gentleman from Mississippi to call the name of a Senator in debate. The chair sustained the point raised, whereupon Mr. Singleton charged that Mr. Garfield himself had been guilty of the same offense. This Gen. Garfield denied. Mr. Singleton repeated the charge and Gen. Garfield retorted the denial. The Mississippiian retorted that if the gentleman denied the charge he said that which was not true.

This says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, was the